

TWO-QUARTS-A-MONTH BILL CHARGED WITH DYNAMITE

Measure limiting the Amount of Alcohol to Be Shipped Into State Is Radical in Provisions.

W. J. McCormack in The Record.

The prohibitionists had and still have a wonderful legislative machinery in the general assembly, but their enthusiasm for their cause seems to have gotten the better of their judgment and has caused them to pass a bill that is loaded with so much political dynamite that the placing of it on the statute books may cause the people of South Carolina to blow up the whole movement at the polls next summer and decapitate the heads of its sponsors.

Senate No. 733 and house 1539, introduced in the upper body by its author, Howard B. Carlisle, senator from Spartanburg county, has passed both branches of the general assembly and is now with the committee on free conference, the senate having refused to agree to certain amendments tacked on by the house.

The bill has had a remarkable career in its passage—remarkable in that very few of the members took the trouble to read the measure. And some of them now are regretting it. The steam roller process was employed to crush the bill through the legislature, particularly in the house, where Wednesday debate on the measure was peremptorily shut off by proponents of the measure. And it is a bill, think those that have since read it, that should have had the fullest expression from all sides because of the radical and dangerous provisions hid in its ten pages of printed matter.

To illustrate the lack of attention paid to the measure by the members: While the writer was not present during the debate in the senate, he has it on unimpeachable authority that, upon being asked by a senator who said that he had not read the measure now it differed from the original gallon a month law, the author, Senator Carlisle, claimed the only "material" difference was the provision requiring the common carrier to register with the probate judge or the clerk of court monthly the names of those that had purchased liquor and that allowing peace officers to examine the records of such common carriers. Senator Carlisle reiterated the foregoing assertions on the floor of the senate on other occasion, stated this same authority. In the house one member is said to have started reading the printed bill on third reading and, when he had finished the first section, immediately "blew up;" another got as far as the tenth section and he "blew up" on the same reading and a third opened the bill in the middle and started to peruse it on its final reading and, when he reached section 10, he "blew up." It is said that one of the members asked about 25 of his colleagues in that house that had seats immediately around him if they had read the bill—and not one of them knew the provisions. Yet the bill had passed.

It is contended by the members that supported this radical measure that, when the people overwhelmingly voted in prohibition they wanted all liquor taken from the State. This attitude is best illustrated in "Reasons for Voting," by R. C. Lee, in the house journal of Feb. 15:

"Owing to the fact that the qualified electors of the State of South Carolina did, at the last general election, overwhelmingly vote for State-wide prohibition, I oppose any amendment or act purporting to give the citizens intoxicating liquors."

The other school of thought might be explained in the words of H. H. Arnold in the house journal of the same date:

"My reasons for voting 'aye' on the amendment offered by Mr. Dew is that the question of prohibition was voted on by the people of the State under the provisions of 'the gallon-a-month law' and it is the opinion of a great majority of the voters with whom I conversed that it should remain as it is."

Section one of the bill provides "that it shall be unlawful . . . to receive or have in his, its or their possession more than two quarts of spirituous . . . or other liquors or beverages or any compound thereof," or in lieu of this 60 pint bottles of beer. This section is interpreted to mean that those persons that have wine cellars must throw their wines away or become violators of the law. And there will be many such in this State.

This section provides that the lawfully acquired liquors of the proper amount must be kept in one's residence, the definition of which says: "The residence of a person shall be where his family resides, if he has a family residing in this State; if not, the place where he usually sleeps." A strict interpretation of this clause would mean that if a man had a fam-

ily in one section of the State and he worked in another, seeing them probably once a month, he would be barred from keeping liquor in his room at the place where he works. According to this section also a man could not take a bottle of beer from his stock of 60 to drink during a meal at a cafe.

Section three provides, among other things, that beer shipped into the State must be in bottles, repacking in open crates or cases and plainly visible. This section, as the others throughout the bill, specifies that all liquors or beers coming to consignees for his or her personal use and his or her immediate family. In other words, if one had a dinner party it would be a misdemeanor to serve one's guests legally acquired wine if such guests were merely friends or even remote relatives.

Section four provides that it shall be unlawful to order liquors or beverages in a fictitious name, or in the name of any other person. Should a friend, under this section, order the stipulated amount of liquor and desire to make a present of it as a Christmas present, he could not do it without making himself a criminal.

The house was not satisfied with this section, and they tacked the following amendment on it, introduced by Mr. Bailes:

"Provided, that it shall be unlawful for any non-resident to receive from any person or common carrier within the State, any package or shipment containing intoxicating liquors or liquids, whether to be used within or transported beyond the limits of the State, and it shall be unlawful for any person or common carrier to knowingly deliver any such package or shipment to any non-resident within the State."

Section five provides that common carriers must keep a true and accurate record of all shipments within the month and file the same with the probate judge, or, in certain counties, the clerk of court, at the end of each calendar month. Also peace officers are authorized under section six to inspect the records of the transportation companies.

Section eight provides that the packages of intoxicants received cannot be broken open in the office of the common carrier where delivered. Section ten reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person or any common carrier, servant, agent or employee thereof, to ship or transport from one point or place in this State, any trunk, valise or package of any kind, containing any alcoholic liquors or beverages, unless the true nature and character of the contents of such packages are clearly and legibly marked on the outside thereof."

The foregoing is plain. Should a man or woman set out on a train journey with the smallest bottle of intoxicants in a valise, the valise must be marked in some such way, "Liquor," "Booze," or whatnot. A rather embarrassing predicament for a sensitive woman who is carrying intoxicants on the prescription of a physician.

Section 16 reads: "Nothing contained in this act shall prevent any person from procuring and donating to any church, congregation or synagogue, wines for sacramental purposes. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the manufacture, sale and transportation of alcohol as provided by law."

Section 17 reads:

"All alcoholic liquors and beverages whether manufactured within this State or elsewhere, or any mixture by whatsoever name called, which if drunk to excess will produce intoxication, are hereby declared to be detrimental, and their use and consumption to be against the morals, good health and safety of the State, and contraband. It shall be unlawful for any person firm or corporation or association within this State to manufacture, sell, barter, exchange, receive, accept, give away or induce trade, deliver, store, keep in possession in this State, furnish at public places or otherwise dispense of any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, brewed or liquors or beverages, or any compound or mixture thereof which contains alcohol is used as a beverage and which, if drunk to excess, will produce intoxication, except as herebefore provided.

The remaining section of the bill provides for the selling of alcohol by retail or wholesale druggists. But in one of the sections does it provide for the sale of alcohol to be used as a preservative of fruits, etc. It has been facetiously remarked that preserved fruits and other delicacies sent by the women of South Carolina to the State and county fair exhibits will be noticeably decreased should this bill pass.

An amendment by Mr. McMahan manufacture of ginger ales and other soft drinks to import alcohol to put in their concoctions for preservative purposes was adopted in the house to allow the persons.

Yours,

for those light,
brown breads and
pastries, with the
tantalizing odor
and delicious flavor,

Rising Sun Flour



**Self-Rising and
Ready Prepared**

**First aid to tedious
baking and lagging
appetites.**

Your Grocer Knows

WHY PRINCE ALBERT WINS.

Patented Process Is Responsible for Its International Popularity.

Smokers so much appreciate the flavor and coolness and aroma of Prince Albert pipe and cigarette tobacco that they often marvel that this one brand could be so different from all others.

The answer to this question is to be found on the reverse side of every Prince Albert package, where you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907." That tells the whole story. Prince Albert is made by a patented process that cuts out the bite and parch, which makes the tobacco so mighty agreeable and satisfying to men of every taste of every civilized nation on the globe.

Smokers should realize that this patented process cost three years' continuous work and study and a fortune in money to perfect. But the result has proven to be worth all that was expended upon it, because it has set free men who believed they never could enjoy a pipe or a makin's cigarette.

Prince Albert makes it possible for every man to smoke a pipe or to roll his own cigarettes. And, no matter how tender the tongue, Prince Albert cannot bite or parch. That is cut out by the patented process, leaving for the smoker only the joys of the fragrant tobacco.

It is a fact that since Prince Albert "arrived" just about six years ago, it has made three men smoke pipes where one smoked a pipe before!

DR. OLIN SAWYER MAY
MAKE RACE FOR GOVERNOR

Blaze Leaders, But Mum for Publication.

News and Courier.

Columbia, February 18.—That several prominent Blaze leaders are urging Mayor Olin Sawyer of Georgetown, to run for governor, is being talked around the legislature. The gossip is that these leaders believe they must get a man who has not heretofore made a race for any State office, and they consider Mayor Sawyer the one who is eligible.

Dr. Sawyer was in the city today, and it is known that he saw several of the leaders while here. He declined to say anything at all on the matter for publication. Dr. Sawyer was formerly a member of the house from Georgetown and is now mayor of that city, having been elected a few months ago as a compromise candidate by both political factions in Georgetown.

The Herald and News one year for \$1. This offer is open to old of new subscribers and is good until March 1.

CONSIDER LEVER FOR THE CABINET

WASHINGTON THINKS HIM GOOD MAN.

Intimated That South Carolina Congressman Will Be Named in Case of Transfer.

P. H. McGowan in The State.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Big things are happening in Washington. War times are making almost anything possible and those here who keep abreast of changes as they take place at the White House and other places from hour to hour are learning not to be surprised at anything they hear. The latest gossip in connection with the filling of Former Secretary Garrison's place at the war department is that David F. Houston, now secretary of agriculture, is being seriously considered for the place and that should he go into the position Mr. Garrison has just given up he will be succeeded as head of the agricultural department by Congressman Asbury Francis Lever of South Carolina.

Both these things are not only possible, but likely. It is said that President Wilson, is most impressed with Mr. Houston's ability as an executive officer and that he is now even more pleased with him than he was three years ago when Mr. Houston was placed at the head of the department of agriculture succeeding Secretary Wilson. Mr. Houston's disciplinary tactics follow close along the lines of those adhered to by the president. Both are teachers by profession and have become not only very close political but personal friends during the past three years. It is said therefore that no one who could be found would be more pleasing as the new war secretary than Mr. Houston.

This step involves the other end of the situation, and it is openly stated here that Congressman Lever will be seriously considered for Mr. Houston's place should the latter go to the war department.

Mr. Lever and Mr. Houston are also close personal and political friends and those in a position to know say that Mr. Houston would be much pleased to have the Seventh district representative succeed him.

Mr. Lever is also very close to the White House. His work as chairman of the house committee on agriculture, in dealing with the many intricate problems which have arisen from time to time, have greatly impressed the president with Mr. Lever's ability. In fact, when Assistant Secretary Vroman was named for his present position about two years ago it was said here that the opportunity had been afforded Mr. Lever then to get the place, but that he did not care to give up an important chairmanship—the most important congress so far as the South is concerned—to become assistant secretary of agriculture. It was no secret then that Mr. Lever could have had this place had he wanted it.

It is entirely true that Mr. Houston may not be offered the war department place, because anything is likely to happen—but his name is under discussion now. Should some one else be named for Mr. Garrison's place Mr. Lever will remain where he is, but if the matter ends as now indicated it may end, South Carolina may have a native son in the Wilson cabinet.

All that Mr. Lever would say when asked about the matter today was that he knew nothing of it, but that of course, he would feel much gratified should the president tender him the very important portfolio as secretary of agriculture.

WASHINGTON TEA PARTY
LADIES METHODIST CHURCH

The young ladies of Central Methodist church will give a Washington Tea party Tuesday evening, February 22 at 8:30 at Salter's Studio, Upper Main street, to which the public is cordially invited. A silver offering will be taken at the door.

The following program will be carried out:

Piano solo—Miss Harriett Adams.
Quartet—Messrs. Setzler, Hous, West and Smith.
Reading—Miss Abbie Gaillard.
Violin solo—Mr. Earle Hipp.

During the evening a cake walk will be given, in which everybody is invited to take part. The cake walk will be free to all.

For Sale—300 acres of land near Whitmire, known as Alfred Denson estate. Cheap for quick sale. Also two store lots in Whitmire, S. C. W. S. Denson, Clinton, S. C.

Eggs from pure bred Ringlet Barred Rocks and Mammoth Comb White Leghorns; dollar for 15. E. W. Leslie, Prosperity, S. C. 2-15-1f.

DRAMATIC SCENE OF ABSORBING INTEREST

Hearing Before Agricultural Committee On Bill to Drive Out Southeastern—A Bit of History.

Columbia, Feb. 19.—The one question that absorbed more interest than any other in the present session of the legislature which is now drawing to a close was the State warehouse system and the insurance rate which has been agitated in consequence of the establishment of the warehouse system. Of interest in this connection will be the proceedings at the hearing before the agricultural committee on the bill to abolish the Southeastern Tariff association or rather to put it out of business in South Carolina. The legislature has passed the bill putting the association out of business in this State. The only filibuster in the present session was on the passage of the bill to abolish the Southeastern or to put it out of business in South Carolina. It lasted all of Friday night though there was no doubt at any time of the majority being against the Southeastern, or of the final passage of the bill. As part of the history of legislation at this session on account of the hearing before the agricultural committee will be of interest.

Dramatic Hearing on Insurance.

One of the most dramatic scenes that has occurred in a long time in the South Carolina legislature was the clash between Senator McLaurin and the agents of the Southeastern Tariff association, at a hearing before the agricultural committee of the house on last Monday afternoon. The hearing was on the bill which had already passed the senate to drive the Southeastern Tariff association out of the State. When this bill reached the house, it took its regular course and was referred to the banking and insurance committee. Later, on motion of Mr. Odom, chairman of the agricultural committee, who is a staunch friend of the State warehouse system, the bill was recalled from the insurance committee and referred to the agricultural committee, of which Mr. Odom is chairman.

Senator McLaurin denounced in unmeasured terms the fight which had been made upon the system and upon him. He charged that the official organ of the insurance combine, The Insurance Field, had published an article inspired from Columbia and sent to the banks in New York with which the State receipts had been placed, for the purpose of snaking the confidence of the banks in the State receipts and breaking down the State system. He said that the insurance situation in South Carolina was absolutely controlled through Mr. Seibels' office, and that Mr. Harrington, of the Germania, who was present, and who had said that his company was not a member of the association, was really as much a member as anybody else, and that when Mr. Seibels demanded that Mr. Harrington come up and fight with the Southeastern he came, and that he would not insure State cotton except through Mr. Seibels' representatives. That so far as the claim of Mr. Harrington that his company was losing money was concerned, that the official record showed that last year this company declared a dividend of two hundred thousand dollars on a capital of one million dollars, and according to the statement of the insurance commissioner this was other people's money they made this 20 per cent. on. (Mr. Harrington was a pretty good man, said Senator McLaurin, and he would like to do business with him, and some of the insurance he had in his office was in the Germania, represented by Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Harrington knew it. That he was trying to help Mr. Harrington and those similarly situated, and that if this association was dissolved he would take Mr. Seibels' foot off their necks.)

Mr. Seibels interrupted Senator McLaurin and said that he respected his ability and believed in his sincerity, but that Senator McLaurin was wrong in the animosity which he expressed towards the Southeastern; that neither he nor the Southeastern had ever done anything to embarrass or prevent the development of the State warehouse system. Senator McLaurin and Mr. Seibels were standing close together. Senator McLaurin turned upon him like a flash and said, "I will tell you what you have done, and it is that I am opposed to your organization. When this warehouse system was trembling in the balance, and had few friends, and I was fighting for its life, I came home from Patesburg one Saturday night—a night so bad that I had to leave my car in Batesburg and come on the train—and after dark, while I was eating supper, a notice was sent around to my apartments from Mr.

Seibels' agency that all my insurance in Sumter county was cancelled. How could I place insurance after dark?—and I had to carry that cotton over until Monday without an insurance. I suppose Mr. Seibels thought that I would call him up and want to make some kind of terms with him, but I will never, as a State official, prostitute the dignity of the State of South Carolina by begging terms from any such corporation as that. Nor can I as a man be intimidated by any such methods as that. I took the list and checked it over and made up my mind that if there should be a fire before I could make other insurance arrangements I would pay the loss myself rather than beg terms of Mr. Seibels' agency. If Mr. Seibels wanted to cancel the insurance it would have been all right, but why didn't he wait until Monday morning, when I could have had a chance to have placed this insurance."

Mr. Seibels hotly interrupted Mr. McLaurin, saying: "I deny that I had any insurance in Sumter county."

"I say that you did," said Senator McLaurin.

"I did not," reiterated Mr. Seibels. "I will get a binder now from my office, which I have preserved, showing, in your own handwriting, that you did," said Senator McLaurin.

"I challenge you to do it," said Mr. Seibels.

Senator McLaurin had Mr. White to phone his office, and in a few minutes Col. Aull, Senator McLaurin's secretary, came in with a bundle of papers. Mr. McLaurin took out a paper.

"Isn't that your signature?" he asked Mr. Seibels.

"Yes; but that is in Mayesville," was the reply.

"Well, Mayesville is in Sumter county," said Senator McLaurin, "unless the Southeastern moved it last night."

"But I meant out in the country," said Mr. Seibels.

"Well, here is one out in the country," said Senator McLaurin; "here is one signed by your agency on cotton at Tindal, S. C., which is out in the country, and in Sumter county."

Mr. Seibels looked at it a moment, and said nothing.

"I will show you some more," said Mr. McLaurin, and pulled out three binders signed by Mr. James A. Cathcart, president of the South Carolina Underwriters' association.

"I have nothing to do with him," said Mr. Seibels.

"Well, he is a part of the Southeastern; you all work together," said Senator McLaurin, "and here are the papers to show for themselves."

With intense feeling, Senator McLaurin pointed out that the oil mill combinations and the cotton mill combinations and large property owners went out of the State and got the same cheap insurance that he got for the State system, and no kick was raised, but the moment that he went out and got cheap insurance for farmers, then he was held up as being guilty almost of a crime. "So far as I am concerned," he said, "I intend to see that the people of South Carolina are informed of the operations of the Columbia ring."

The committee heard the discussion with intense interest, and some of the members expressed amazement at the tactics employed against the State system. The committee reported the bill favorably to the house, the vote being unanimous with the exception of Mr. H. Keith Charles, who is in the insurance business, and is chairman of the insurance committee from which the house had recalled the bill under discussion to refer it to the agricultural committee.

Well Fitted.
"Yes, grandma: I am to be married next month."

"But, my dear," said grandma earnestly, "you are very young. Do you feel that you are fitted for married life?"

"I am being fitted now, grandma," explained the prospective bride sweetly. "Seven gowns!"—Kansas City Journal.

More Than the Average.
Mrs. Wayup—How much sleep do I need, doctor? Doctor—Well, the average person needs about seven hours Mrs. Wayup—Then I shall take about fourteen. I consider I am much above the average.—Judge.

A Plain Heroine.
"This is refreshing. The author says his heroine isn't beautiful."
"It will be re"ding to see the pictures of the heroine come up to the print."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Many Sided Woman.
Man thinks he is going to solve the mystery known as woman after he is married. And then the plot thickens.—Toledo Blade.

Wanted—Land to sell at auction. National Realty and Auction Company, Box 487, Greensboro, N. C. 12-31-9t